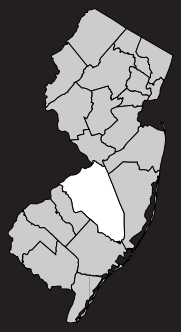
Burlington County



BURLINGTON

Burlington County Index of Sites

5 Devon Avenue

5 Devon Avenue Medford Township Burlington County

BLOCK: 5701 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Private Residence
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

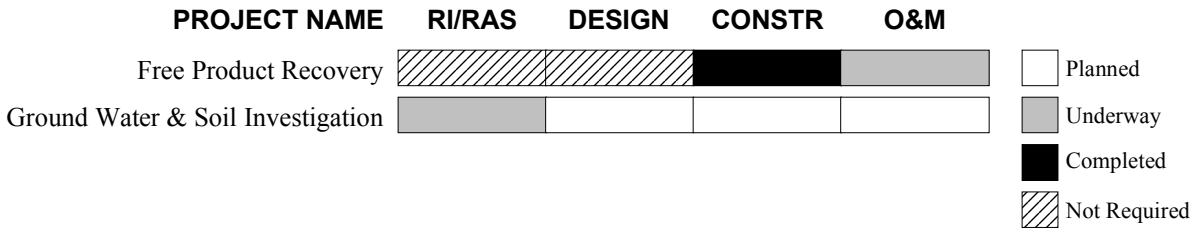
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Delineated/Removing
Soil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Delineated
Surface Water	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Delineated
Sediments	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$100,000
1986 Bond Fund	$64,000
Corporate Business Tax	$689,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

A leaking underground fuel oil storage tank contaminated ground water and surface water at this home in a Pinelands residential community. The problem was discovered when residents observed fuel oil floating on nearby Taunton Lake. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element removed the leaking underground storage tank in 1993 and installed a recovery trench to capture fuel oil floating on the water table. The recovery trench has collected more than 600 gallons of fuel oil since it began operating. NJDEP completed a Remedial Investigation (RI) for the site in 2003 that revealed only minor amounts of fuel oil remain in the soil, ground water and sediments. NJDEP plans to issue a Decision Document outlining final actions for the site in 2004.



Big Hill (BEMS) Sanitary Landfill

Big Hill & Old Forge Roads

Southampton Township Burlington County

BLOCK: 2702 **LOTS:** 3, 4, 5, 7 & 8

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 113 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Undeveloped

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Inorganic Compounds Metals	Delineated
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Inorganic Compounds Metals	Monitoring
Sediments	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Inorganic Compounds Metals	Delineating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Inorganic Compounds Metals	Capped
Air	Methane Gas	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$1,804,000
1981 Bond Fund	$4,127,000
1986 Bond Fund	$13,906,000
General State Fund	$1,940,000
Corporate Business Tax	$460,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site was operated as a sanitary landfill between the late 1960s and 1982. Municipal wastes, septic sludges and some hazardous wastes were deposited in the landfill during this time. The waste fill occupies 40 acres of the 113-acre property. Two sides of the landfill closely border the LeisureTowne housing development, a large retirement community. Burlington Environmental Management Services Incorporated (BEMS, Inc.), which operated the landfill between the mid-1970s and 1982, installed a cap over the western half of the site in 1983 but it failed to perform properly. Precipitation continued to infiltrate the landfill, generating large quantities of leachate that contaminated the ground water and surface waters and caused foul odors. In addition, storm water runoff from the landfill occasionally caused nearby properties to flood, and methane gas generated by the decomposing waste migrated through the soil and into private yards. NJDEP directed BEMS, Inc. to investigate and remediate the site in 1985, but shortly thereafter the company declared bankruptcy.

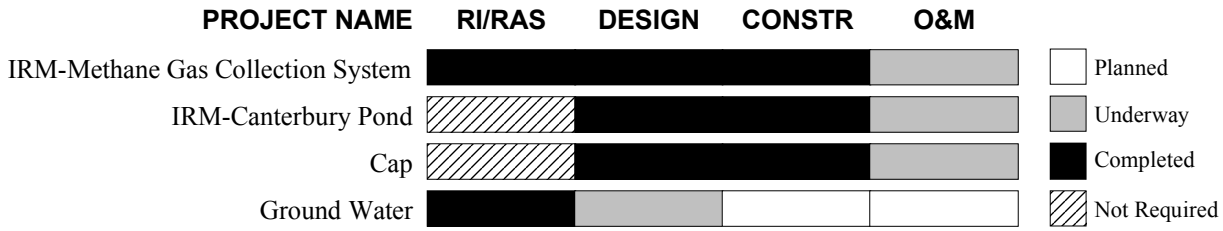
In 1987 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. During the course of the RI/RAS, NJDEP implemented several Interim Remedial Measures (IRMs) to address the problems experienced by residents living adjacent to the landfill. The IRMs included installing a methane collection system and a flare to address off-site soil vapors, constructing an on-site storm water retention basin, improving surface water drainage and dredging sediments contaminated with landfill leachate from Canterbury Pond in LeisureTowne.

Big Hill (BEMS) Sanitary Landfill

(Continued from previous page)

In 1991 NJDEP issued a Decision Document that required capping of the landfill with a solid waste cap and installation of a site-wide methane gas collection/treatment system and leachate collection system. NJDEP completed construction of these remedial measures in 1999 and operation and maintenance (O&M) of the landfill cap and the methane and leachate controls are underway.

The RI/RAS revealed the shallow ground water at the landfill is contaminated with organic and inorganic compounds at levels above New Jersey's ground water quality criteria. Landfill-related contaminants were also detected in several nearby surface water bodies but not at levels that present an immediate threat to human health or the environment. Based on these findings, NJDEP issued a Decision Document in 1995 that required remediation of the ground water. The ground water remedial action will include extraction and off-site disposal of shallow contaminated ground water, re-dredging of Canterbury Pond and additional ground water monitoring. The Remedial Design for the ground water cleanup is underway and expected to be completed in 2004. NJDEP expects to implement the ground water remedial action in late 2004 or early 2005. Dredging of Canterbury Pond will commence upon approval of the Pinelands Commission.



Cosden Chemical Coatings Incorporated

Cherry Street Beverly City Burlington County

BLOCK: 10 **LOT:** 18

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 4 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Metals	Removed

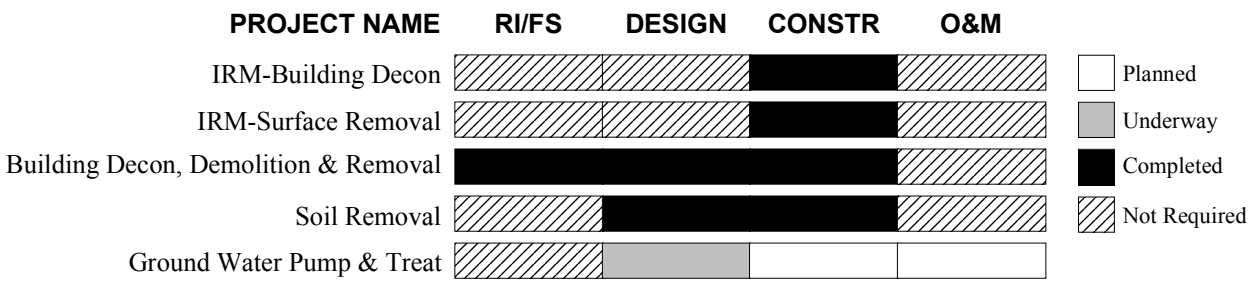
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$6,750,000
Spill Fund	$154,000
1986 Bond Fund	$310,000
General State Fund	$329,000
Corporate Business Tax	$212,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Cosden Chemical Coatings Incorporated manufactured industrial coating materials at this location under several names between the 1940s and 1989. Various volatile and nonvolatile solvents, pigments and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were used in the manufacturing process. Used solvents and other wastes were regularly transported off site for recycling prior to 1974; afterwards, the recycling ceased and drums of wastes accumulated on the property. During a 1980 inspection NJDEP found hundreds of unsecured drums, some of which were leaking onto the ground, as well as evidence of spillage due to careless operations. NJDEP directed Cosden Chemical Coatings to remove the drums and clean up the spills, but the company did not comply. NJDEP completed Interim Remedial Measures (IRM) to dispose of the drummed materials, clean up surface spills and remove contaminated soil from the loading dock area in 1986. USEPA added Cosden Chemical Coatings to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1987.

In 1988 USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. After operations at the facility ceased in 1989, USEPA installed a fence around areas of contaminated soil and disposed of hundreds of containers of waste that remained inside the process building. A fire occurred at the site in 1990 that resulted in condemnation of the process building.

In 1992, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that specified remedial actions for three designated Operable Units (OU). The ROD required in-situ stabilization of the soils contaminated with metals and PCBs (OU1), installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water (OU2), and decontamination, demolition and disposal of the condemned building (OU3). USEPA completed the OU3 remedial action in 1995. During the Remedial Design for OU1, USEPA determined the contaminated soil was widely scattered throughout the site, making in-situ treatment impractical. USEPA issued an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) in 1998 to change the OU1 remedy to excavation and off-site disposal. USEPA completed the OU1 remedial action in 2002**,** excavating and disposing of more than 10,000 tons of contaminated soil. The Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system for OU2 is underway and scheduled to be completed in 2004.



Electronic Parts Specialty Company

Coles Avenue Lumberton Township Burlington County

BLOCK: 17.01 **LOT:** 2
18.01 2
19.55 4
19.55 5.02

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Metal Plating
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 6 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Delineated
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Partially Removed/Delineating
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated

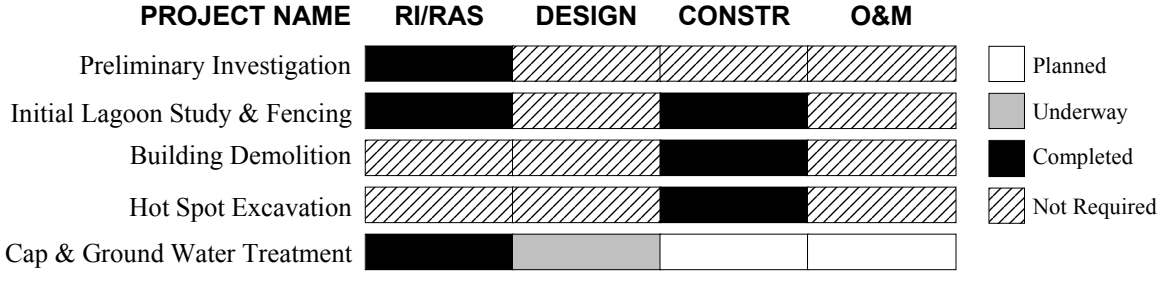
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1981 Bond Fund	$720,000
Corporate Business Tax	$1,283,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Electronic Parts Specialty Company (EPSCO) plated metal components for the electronics industry. Primary operations historically included caustic zinc plating, electroplating, bondarizing and anodizing. For approximately 40 years the facility discharged plating waste water directly into an unlined lagoon at the rear of the property. NJDEP ordered EPSCO to discontinue the discharge in 1985. EPSCO fenced the lagoon in 1990 in response to a NJDEP directive.

Between 1993 and 1997 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element conducted a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Alternative Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/RAS revealed contaminated soil was present in the lagoon, the lagoon overflow area, beneath the metals plating building and other areas. The RI/RAS also revealed that a plume of contaminated ground water has migrated off site and was impacting Bobby's Run Creek, located several hundred yards south of the EPSCO facility. A survey of nearby properties conducted during the RI/RAS revealed there were no potable or irrigation wells at risk of becoming contaminated due to the ground water plume.

In 1998, NJDEP issued a Decision Document that specified two remedial actions for the site: 1) excavation and off-site disposal of the highly contaminated soil "hot spots" from beneath the plating building, discharge lines and lagoon area, and installation of a cap over the areas with lower levels of contamination; and 2) installation of a ground water remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water in the shallow aquifer. Between 1999 and 2000 NJDEP demolished the plating building and concrete foundation, excavated approximately 1,800 tons of highly contaminated soil from the former location of the plating building, discharge line area and lagoons, and delineated volatile organic contamination in the subsurface soil. The Remedial Design for the cap and the ground water treatment system is underway. NJDEP is conducting additional soil sampling as part of the Remedial Design. EPSCO ceased industrial operations in 2003.



Ellis Property

Sharp Road Evesham Township Burlington County

BLOCK: 14 **LOT:** 4

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Drum Cleaning and Storage
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 36 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Treating
Soil	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Lead	Removed

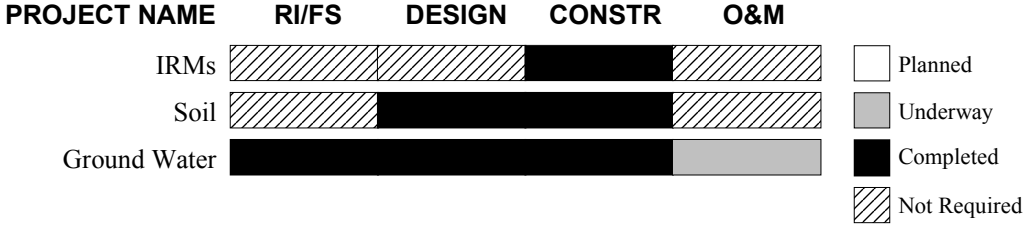
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$11,705,000
1981 Bond Fund	$26,000
1986 Bond Fund	$377,000
Corporate Business Tax	$404,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

A drum cleaning and storage facility occupied a four acre portion of this site during the 1970s. The facility ceased operations in 1978 after a fire damaged several of the buildings. A site inspection by NJDEP in 1980 revealed approximately 75 drums containing chemical wastes in the main building and storage sheds and additional drums and other containers scattered throughout the property. The drums and containers were in various stages of deterioration and some had leaked onto the ground. NJDEP also found evidence of spillage due to past operations.

In 1983 USEPA added the Ellis Property to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL). NJDEP subsequently implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to remove and dispose of grossly contaminated soil and approximately 100 drums of waste. The main building and sheds were also demolished because they were structurally unsafe. USEPA disposed of the remaining drums during a second removal action in 1990. In all, approximately 300 drums were removed from the site by NJDEP and USEPA.

Between 1985 and 1992 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS revealed the surface soil was contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), semi-volatile organic compounds and lead, and the ground water was contaminated with volatile organic compounds and metals. In 1992 NJDEP issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with USEPA concurrence that required excavation and off-site disposal of the remaining contaminated soil and installation of a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated shallow ground water. NJDEP excavated and disposed of 1,400 cubic yards of contaminated soil and backfilled the excavated areas with clean soil in 1998. NJDEP completed construction of the ground water remediation system in 2000 and is overseeing operation of the system. The system is currently extracting and treating approximately 210,000 gallons of contaminated ground water each month. The ground water treatment system will operate for up to 30 years, or until ground water quality criteria have been achieved at the site.



Florence Land Recontouring Incorporated Landfill

Cedar Lane Extension Florence, Mansfield & Springfield Townships
Burlington County

BLOCKS: Florence 173 **LOTS:** 1, 2, 3.02 & 3.03
Mansfield 44 7
44A 8
Springfield 304 1,4

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 86 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Agricultural

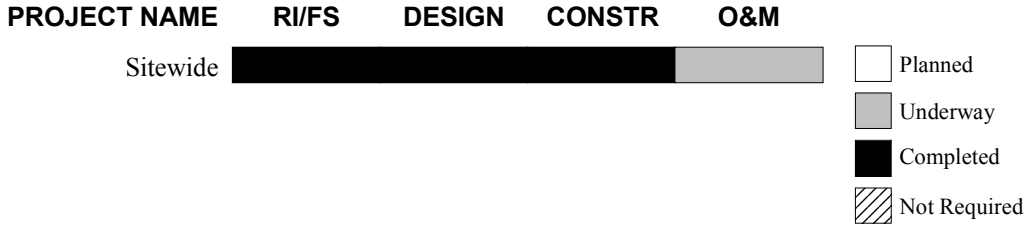
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Heavy Metals	Contained
Leachate	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Removing
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Heavy Metals	Capped

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$20,392,000
Spill Fund	$556,000
1986 Bond Fund	$388,000
Corporate Business Tax	$426,000
General State Fund	$2,436,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Florence Land Recontouring (FLR) Landfill operated as a municipal disposal facility from 1973 to 1981. The landfill was permitted to accept sanitary wastes, including sewage sludge and non-chemical industrial wastes; however, an investigation by NJDEP in 1975 found that hazardous wastes had been illegally disposed of at the site. The New Jersey Superior Court ordered the site closed in 1979 due to concerns that it was contaminating the ground water. The operator installed a clay cap over the landfill and leachate collection system in 1982. After the landfill was closed, leachate seeps were observed at the banks of a nearby creek and landfill gases were found to be emanating from on-site manholes and monitoring wells. USEPA added FLR Landfill to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1984.

In 1985 NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS revealed that contamination from the landfill had migrated into the underlying shallow aquifer but the deeper Magothy-Raritan Aquifer was not affected. The RI/FS also revealed the shallow ground water contamination had not migrated laterally beyond the boundaries of the site. In 1986, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of a multilayer landfill cap, a circumferential slurry wall, storm water controls, leachate and landfill gas collection systems and perimeter fencing. NJDEP completed construction of the remedial actions in 1994. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the cap and engineering control systems are currently being implemented by Burlington County with oversight of NJDEP. USEPA plans to remove FLR Landfill from the NPL in 2004.



Kauffman & Minteer Incorporated

Route 537 (Monmouth Road) Springfield Township Burlington County

BLOCK: 1601 **LOT:** 16

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Trucking
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Inorganic Compounds	Delineated
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Partially Removed/Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$5,515,000
1986 Bond Fund	$134,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Kauffman & Minteer Inc. transported bulk liquids such as plasticizers, resins, vegetable oils, soaps, petroleum oils and alcohol in tanker trucks. Between 1960 and 1981, the company discharged contaminated wastewaters collected from washing the interiors of the trucks into a large unlined lagoon at the site. In 1978, NJDEP directed Kauffman & Minteer to remove the liquid from the lagoon and transport it to a waste processing center, but the company did not comply with the order. The dike surrounding the lagoon broke in 1984, causing wastewater to migrate onto a neighboring property and wetlands.

Between 1981 and 1989 USEPA and NJDEP conducted several inspections of the Kauffman & Minteer facility and collected wastewater, ground water, surface water and sediment samples. The primary concern was the lagoon, which was identified as a possible source of contamination to the ground water. Based on the findings of the preliminary investigation, USEPA added the Kauffman & Minteer facility to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1989. USEPA and Kauffman & Minteer entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) in 1990 that required the company to close the lagoon and address the contaminated sediments, but the company failed to comply with the requirements of the ACO. USEPA fenced the site and drained the lagoon in 1991.

Between 1991 and 1996 USEPA conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS revealed that soil and sediments in the lagoon and drainage ditch were contaminated with volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds. The RI/FS also revealed the shallow ground water at the site was contaminated with volatile organic compounds but nearby private potable wells had not been not affected. USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence in 1996 that required removal and off-site disposal of the lagoon sediments and contaminated soils located in a drainage ditch and a wetlands area. The ROD also required long-term monitoring of the shallow ground water and controls to limit use of the shallow ground water. In 1997 USEPA excavated and disposed of approximately 14,000 tons of contaminated sediments and soil and backfilled the excavated areas with clean materials. In a separate action performed concurrently with USEPA's soil removal project, NJDEP's Remedial Response Element excavated and disposed of nine underground storage tanks and approximately 3,000 tons of contaminated soil.

During the soil remedial action, USEPA discovered additional contaminated soil and a plume of contaminated ground water at a separate area of the site. The primary contaminant was the volatile organic compound trichloroethylene (TCE). USEPA removed 3,500 tons of contaminated soil from this area in 1998 but could not remove the contaminated soil below the water table. In 2002, after completing a supplemental RI/FS for this area, USEPA issued a second ROD for the site that required in-situ chemical treatment of the contaminated soil, followed by extraction and treatment of the contaminated ground water, if needed. The Remedial Design for this phase of the site cleanup is underway.

Kauffman & Minteer Incorporated

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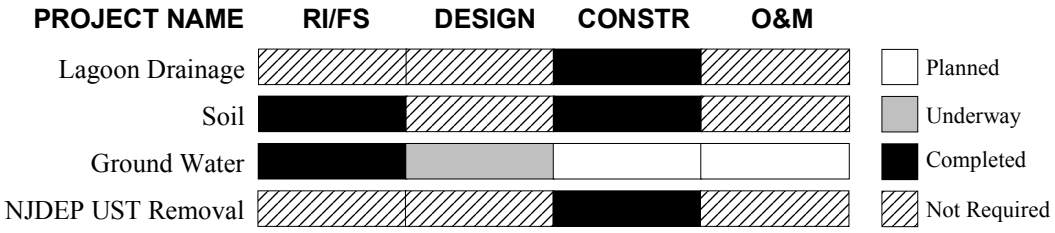


Lang Property

Whitesbog-Pasadena Road & City Line Road

Pemberton Township Burlington County

BLOCK: 907 **LOT:** 7, 8 & 9

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 40 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Treating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Partially Removed/Delineated

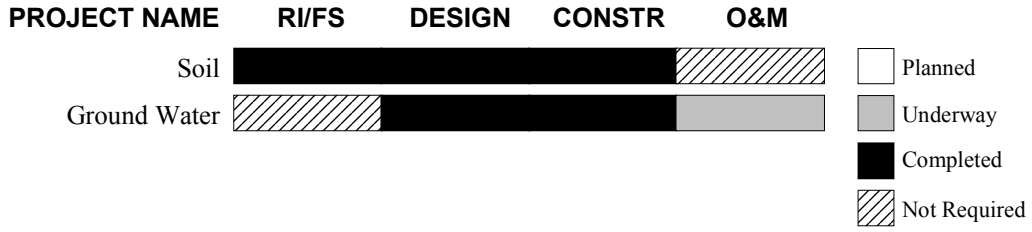
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$26,106,000
1981 Bond Fund	$800,000
1986 Bond Fund	$260,000
Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund	$460,000
Corporate Business Tax	$650,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is located in a blueberry and cranberry farming area of the Pinelands. In 1975 approximately 1,300 55-gallon drums containing various hazardous chemicals were dumped on a two-acre portion of the property. The property owners removed the drums in 1976 in response to legal action by NJDEP. However, sampling conducted by Burlington County and NJDEP revealed soil and ground water at the site had been significantly contaminated as a result of the dumping. USEPA added Lang Property to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1983.

Between 1983 and 1986 USEPA conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS confirmed the soil and ground water where the dumping had occurred were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and metals. USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence in 1986 that required excavation and off-site disposal of the contaminated soil and installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. USEPA excavated 13,000 tons of contaminated soil, backfilled the excavations with clean soil and fenced the site in 1988. USEPA completed construction of the ground water remediation system in 1996 and is operating and maintaining the system. More than 280 million gallons of ground water have been treated and reinjected at the site since operation of the system began.

In 2003 USEPA injected hydrogen peroxide at a portion of the site in an attempt to increase the rate of degradation of volatile organic contaminants in the shallow aquifer, but the effort was unsuccessful. USEPA has identified residually contaminated subsurface soil in this area and plans to excavate it in the near future.



Noble Oil Company

30 Cramer Road Tabernacle Township Burlington County

BLOCK: 325 **LOT:** 1A & 2A

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Waste Oil Processing Facility
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.6 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Benzene	Levels Not of Concern/ Monitoring
Soil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Volatile Organic Compounds	Removed

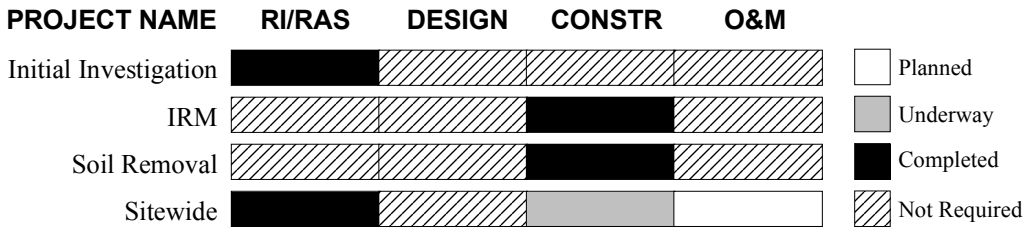
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$1,176,000
Spill Fund	117,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Noble Oil Company operated a waste oil storage and treatment facility at this site between approximately 1950 and 1992. A state court ordered the facility closed in 1992 for numerous environmental violations, including discharging wastes onto the ground. The unpaved facility is in a mixed residential/commercial neighborhood in the Pinelands Protection Area. Approximately 50 private potable wells are located within a 1000-foot radius of the site. At the time operations ceased, the facility consisted of a one-story building, eight underground storage tanks that ranged in size from 250 to 20,000 gallons, 15 above ground storage tanks that ranged in size from 5,000 to 20,000 gallons, 22 tanker trailers and four heat exchange tanks.

Between 1989 and 1992 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element conducted a preliminary investigation that revealed soil and ground water at the site were contaminated with organic compounds, but nearby private potable wells had not been affected. NJDEP implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) in 1996 to remove approximately 500 tons of contaminated soil, 84,500 gallons of liquids/sludges and 167 drums of waste materials from the site. The underground storage tanks, above ground storage tanks and tanker trailers were also removed at this time.

Between 1997 and 2001 NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Alternative Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI revealed there was contaminated soil at the site that extended onto two adjacent residential properties. NJDEP excavated approximately 2,100 tons of contaminated soil from those properties and the Noble Oil site and backfilled the excavated areas with clean soil in 1998. RI and post-RI sampling results indicated the concentrations of contaminants in the ground water had diminished to levels below New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Based on these findings, NJDEP issued a Decision Document in 2001 that required excavation of a small quantity of contaminated soil from the Noble Oil property and long-term monitoring of the ground water to ensure that the contaminant levels remain low. NJDEP removed 318 tons of contaminated soil in 2002, which completed the soil cleanup. NJDEP plans to begin long-term monitoring of the ground water in 2004, after a deep monitor well has been installed at the site.



Roebling Steel Company

Hornberger & 2nd Avenues Florence Township Burlington County

BLOCK 126.01 **LOT:** 1
139 1, 2 & 3

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Steel Mill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 200 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Metals	Delineated
Surface Water	Metals	Delineated
Sediment	Metals	Delineated
Soil	Metals	Partially Removed/Delineated
Structures	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Asbestos Metals	Removing

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$54,909,000
1981 Bond Fund	$954,000
1986 Bond Fund	$25,000
Spill Fund	$8,000
Corporate Business Tax	$3,060,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site operated as a steel mill from 1906 until 1981, when the last operator, the John A. Roebling Steel Company, closed and leased portions of the property to other businesses. There are approximately 70 buildings at the site. Potential sources of contamination included two sludge lagoons, an inactive landfill, storage tanks, pits and sumps containing hazardous materials, railroad cars containing fly ash, process buildings containing treatment baths, a network of underground piping containing liquids and sludges, and friable asbestos insulation covering pipes. In addition, slag residue from steel production was used to fill in a large portion of the property bordering the Delaware River shoreline. These conditions prompted USEPA to add the Roebling Steel Company to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1982.

In 1985 USEPA began a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. USEPA also conducted two major Emergency Removal Actions to reduce the risk of fire and prevent injuries to trespassers. Approximately 3,000 55-gallon drums, 5,000 gallons of acids and more than 100 tons of hazardous solids and laboratory chemicals were transported off site during the Emergency Removal Actions. After the Emergency Removal Actions were completed in 1988, USEPA established five Operable Units (OU) for the site: the high hazard sources of contamination that were not addressed during the Emergency Removal Actions (OU1); the playground area bordering the southeast side of the site (OU2); the 34-acre slag disposal area adjacent to the Delaware River (OU3); the 70 on-site buildings and associated contamination (OU4); and the on-site soils, ground water, lagoons and other areas of concern (OU5).

Between 1990 and 1996 USEPA issued three Record of Decisions (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that specified final remedial actions for OU1 through OU4. In 1991 USEPA implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to satisfy the requirements of the OU1 ROD, which required the removal and off-site disposal of drums, transformers, tank contents, baghouse dust and chemical piles, tires and the contaminated surface soils under the Roebling Park water tower. More than 260 drums of waste, 45,000 gallons of transformer oil, 267,000 gallons of tank liquids, 1,300 tons of tank sludges, and smaller quantities of asbestos and contaminated soil were removed during the IRM.

Roebling Steel Company

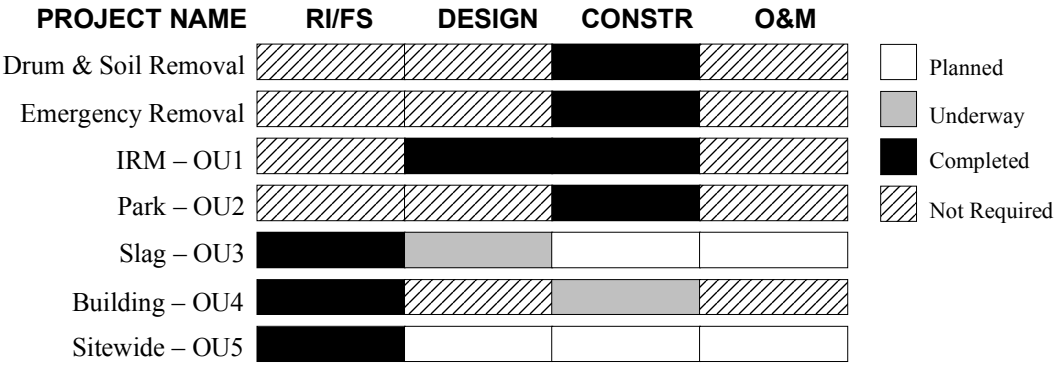
(Continued from previous page)

Remediation of OU2, which involved excavating approximately 160 cubic yards of contaminated soil from the playground, was completed in 1994 and the playground was subsequently reopened. The material excavated from the playground was determined to be nonhazardous, therefore it was disposed of in the slag area.

For OU3, USEPA plans to install a soil cover over the 34-acre slag area and vegetate the soil cover to prevent erosion. The Remedial Design for the OU3 remedy is underway and USEPA expects it to be completed in 2004.

Remediation of OU4, which includes removal and disposal of the contents of underground tanks and piping, asbestos abatement, decontamination and demolition of the buildings, removal of scrap metal from building debris and equipment, and disposal of process dust and the contents of above ground tanks, pits and sumps, is underway.

In 2002 USEPA completed an RI/FS for the site-wide contamination (OU5). The RI/FS included sampling of the surface and subsurface soil across the site, an on-site landfill, two sludge lagoons, river and creek sediments and ground water. USEPA issued a Record of Decision for OU5 in September 2003 that required capping of site-wide contaminated soil, dredging of contaminated sediments from the Delaware River and Crafts Creek, and long-term monitoring and institutional controls of the ground water. USEPA plans to begin a Remedial Design to develop engineering plans and specifications for the OU5 cleanup in 2004.



Texaco Service Station Burlington City

Route 130 & Wood Street Burlington City Burlington County

BLOCK: 74 **LOTS:** 6, 7 & 25

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.0 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Delineating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Air	Volatile Organic Compounds	Potential

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$269,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as Param Petroleum and Burlington Gas and Diesel. It has operated as a service station since at least 1979. In 1994 explosive levels of gasoline vapors were detected in an adjacent sanitary sewer line, which were traced back to the Param Petroleum facility. The owner of the service station later removed ten underground gasoline storage tanks and three diesel underground storage tanks from the property. The tanks were found to contain numerous holes and a five-inch layer of free-product was observed on the ground water in the tank excavations. The owner replaced the underground tanks and resumed operations but did not address the contaminated soil and ground water.

In 1996 gasoline vapors were again detected in the adjacent sanitary sewer line as well as in the floor drains of the nearby commercial establishment. NJDEP directed the Potentially Responsible Parties to investigate and remediate the contamination at the service station but they did not comply In 1999 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Sampling conducted during the RI/RAS has confirmed the soil and ground water is contaminated with gasoline-related compounds. NJDEP expects to complete the RI/RAS and select final remedial actions for the site in 2004.